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# URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1964





URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

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CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964 - 1965

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Herbert L. Whitehead, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Matthias Pilling, C.C.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Harry Rothwell

Councillor John W. Baker (To June, 1964)

Councillor Stanley Brooke

Councillor Stanley Gilbert

Councillor Geoffrey Green

Councillor Harold R. Hall

Councillor Herbert Hargreaves (From September, 1964)  
( To January, 1965 )

Councillor Roy Mills

Councillor Irvin Scott

Councillor Herbert L. Whitehead, J.P.

Councillor Ronald Whittaker

Councillor Eric Wild

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

GILBERT ROXBURGH BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office,  
"Tylon",  
Middleton Road,  
Chadderton

Telephone No. Oldham Main 6251/2.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -

ERIC G.H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN RENSHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. \* (a.b.)

Additional Public Health Inspector -

FRED RUSHWORTH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. \* (a.b.c.)  
(To 17/5/65)

RAYMOND E. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. \* (a.b.c.)  
(From 1/10/64)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

JOHN FISHER

Public Health Clerk (Part-time) -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK

NOTES

- \* (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the Year 1964

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1964.

The details of the year's activities are described and tabulated in the report in the usual form. Two additional tables have been incorporated this year, using information gathered at the 1961 Census. The first table shows the age and sex structure of the population and the second table gives facts about the tenure and amenities of houses in the district.

The continuing development of the urban district is reflected in a further increase of 360 in population and in the building of 262 houses during the year.

There were 274 births during the year, 11 more than in 1963, giving an adjusted birth-rate of 20.6, compared with the national figure of 18.4.

A total of 200 deaths was registered, giving an adjusted death rate of 15.5 compared with the national rate of 11.3.

Notification of infectious disease increased from 200 in 1963 to 416 in 1964. This was due to substantial increases in the number of cases of measles and dysentery. Repercussions from the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen were felt in most areas of the country in the early summer and although there were neither cases nor close contacts in Crompton, your Public Health Inspector had the duty of seeking out certain food of a kind possibly connected with the outbreak. This was a considerable task, fortunately made easier by the co-operation of local shopkeepers and stockists. Once again a clear demonstration was given of the necessity for the vigilance maintained by the public health services, to control infectious diseases which are now rare but are always a potential danger.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council, for their co-operation and encouragement throughout the year. I also thank the staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance, including their help in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
SHAW.

June, 1965.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

## PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards - North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

CENSUS INFORMATION - 1961

Total Population		12,708	100%
<u>CHILDREN</u>	Pre-school - Up to 5 years old	970	7.5
	School children - 5 - 14 inclusive	1,807	14
	Total children under 15	2,777	21.5
<u>MEN</u>	15 - 64 "Working Population"	3,994	31.5
<u>WOMEN</u>	15 - 44 "Reproductive Population"	2,414	19
	45 - 60	1,447	11.5
<u>ELDERLY PEOPLE</u>	Women, 60 and over	1,399	11.0 10.5
	Men, 65 and over	677	5.5
	Total pensionable	2,257	16.5

Total Households		4,566	100%	
Tenure	Owner-occupied	2,162	47.5	
	Local Authority owned	929	20	
	Rented unfurnished	1,218	26.5	
	Other tenures	257	6	
Amenities	Without exclusive use	Cold water tap	20	0.5
		Hot water system	1,345	29.5
		Fixed bath	1,902	41.5
		W.C.	982	21.5
	With all four above amenities		2,572	56.5

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)..... 274

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	128	129
Illegitimate.....	12	5

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	19.6
Adjusted Rate.....	20.6
(Comparability Factor 1.05)	

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....	6.2
Stillbirths.....	6
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births.....	21.4
Total Live and Still births.....	280

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)..... 8

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	5	3
Illegitimate.....	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	29.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....	31.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births....	0.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)..... 21.9

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)..... 21.9

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)..... 42.9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)..... 1

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births..... 3.57

Total deaths (all ages)..... 200

Death rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	14.3
Adjusted Rate.....	15.5
(Comparability Factor 1.08)	

Principal Causes of Death:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	73
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	29
Cancer (all sites).....	30

## COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1964, 1963, 1962, 1959 and 1954.

The number of deaths in 1964 was 200 (as compared with 198 in 1963) giving an adjusted death rate of 15.5 (15.7) to compare with the national figure of 11.3 (12.2). As in recent years the principal causes of death were diseases of degeneration and cancer. In general this reflects the increase in the number of old people in the population and the decreased importance of infectious diseases as a cause of death.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age in 1964 and in previous years.

There was one maternal death, the first for 10 years. All such deaths are the subject of a confidential investigation by the Ministry of Health.

Eight infants died in the first year of life and Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. Table 5 gives total of infant deaths and compares them with previous years.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar-General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There was again an increase in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 416 cases compared with 200 cases in 1963. This was chiefly due to increases in cases of measles, whooping cough and dysentery. Table 6 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 7 compares the incidence of infectious disease in 1964 with previous years.

### Measles.

309 cases of measles were notified in 1964 compared with 176 in 1963. Most of the cases occurred in spring and summer and the greatest incidence was in May when 98 cases were notified.

### Dysentery.

There were 48 cases of dysentery notified in 1964, an increase of 39 over the preceeding year. Many of the cases occurred in outbreaks at a local day nursery and a school. Almost all the cases were of a mild character but measures to control the spread of the disease caused some disruption of routine in both establishments.

### Food Poisoning.

Four cases were notified occurring sporadically. Investigations in each of these cases failed to reveal any responsible food.

### Whooping Cough.

Following a year in which no cases of whooping cough occurred it is disappointing to record 33 notifications in 1964. Many of the cases, however, were of a mild type. Immunisation of infants must be continued to control this disease.

### Poliomyelitis.

There were again no cases of this disease in the district in 1964.

Vaccination, particularly of infants and young children, which is the best protection against this disease, was continued with oral vaccine.

### Pneumonia.

There were two cases in 1964 but notifications of this disease do not include broncho-pneumonia which is, in general, a disease of the very young and the old.

### Tuberculosis.

Three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, compared with 8 cases in 1963.

These cases are now, in general, diagnosed at an early stage, often as a result of X-ray examinations.

At the end of the year there were 40 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 37 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

Table 8 lists new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis.

### PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

In the investigation of dysentery and similar diseases during the year, 887 faeces samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer based at High Street School Clinic is Dr. D.C. Marshall (Tel. No. SHAW 7114).

## MATERNITY SERVICE.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. N. Flynn, 3, Trent Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7268)  
Mrs. J. Harris, Townhill, Chamber Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7802)

## Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel No. SHAW 7114).

## INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Three Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ashworth, Mrs. H.I. Smith and Mrs. W. Frost are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic. They are assisted by Mrs. P. O'Donnell, School Nurse.

Two child welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

## DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children. There are also three nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 255 children.

Farrow House	...	...	...	...	98 children
Lilac Mill	...	...	...	...	70 "
Wye Mill	...	...	...	...	87 "
					<u>255</u>

## HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. Nurses living in the Crompton area are:-

Mrs. F. Knight,	396, Milnrow Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7730)
Mrs. A.J. Chamberlain,	11a, Netherhouse Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7805)
Mrs. B. Cooper,	36, Clough Road, Shaw.	(CROMPTON 416)

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 19, Garforth Street, Chadderton (Tel No. MAIN 6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

## MENTAL HEALTH.

Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff centred at the Divisional Health Office and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff. Enquiries on any aspects of Mental Health and Welfare should be directed to the Divisional Health Office. (Tel. No. MAIN 6251/2).

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, Miss M. Fielden, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 16 hour basis, and night ambulance work is carried out from 24 hour manned stations in other parts of Health Division No. 14. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD. 3021).

## WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in seven homes for the elderly in Division 14. One of these homes, Laburnum House, is situated in Crompton. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Service, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own homes and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

## CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Envile House, Ashton. (Tel. No. ASHTON 2933).

## HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	MAIN 0420
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	ASHTON 1611
The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale...	ROCHDALE 47474

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the Year 1964

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the work of the Public Health Department for 1964.

The year was begun full of good intentions not only to maintain the numbers of inspections of previous years but also to intensify the work in certain fields. Unfortunately, many of these plans fell by the wayside due entirely to staffing difficulties. Early in May, Mr. F. Rushworth resigned his position as Additional Public Health Inspector and it was not until October that Mr. R.E. Whittle was welcomed into the Department as the new Additional Inspector. It was often difficult during those five months to carry out the day-to-day duties and inevitable that certain routine work, particularly in connection with food hygiene and housing, had temporarily to be pushed into the background.

It would be very remiss of me not to mention the assistance which I received from three colleagues during that same period. Mr. H. Nunn and Mr. H. Johnson of Milnrow U.D.C. covered the district on urgent matters and Mr. J.W. Rustidge of Lees U.D.C. carried out the Sunday meat inspection on my absences from the office on holiday and Council business. These were favours given to me personally and I am most grateful for them, but it should also be appreciated that these arrangements made it unnecessary for the Council to adopt the costly alternative procedure for meat inspection of obtaining from the Ministry the services of one of their Veterinary Officers.

Nineteen sixty four will be best remembered by many people locally as the year of the floods in the Buckstones Road area and nationally as the year of the Aberdeen Typhoid Outbreak. Probably everyone in Public Health followed the progress of the latter very closely and were thankful that they were not directly involved but every authority was concerned in the tracing of tins of cooked meats from certain batches which were then suspected as being the cause of the outbreak. Only three such tins were located in Crompton and were dealt with in accordance with the instructions contained in the relating Ministry of Health Circulars.

The year brought its usual quota of new legislation. The most important so far as the Department was concerned was the coming into

operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. This Act has filled a gap in that hitherto, office workers in particular have not enjoyed the same considerations in relation to health and welfare as those employed in factories, but the Act also brought more than its share of clerical work in the shape of the records which are required to be kept and the returns required to be made.

On one occasion during the year it became necessary, for the first time in my experience as a Public Health Inspector, to exercise fully the "Power of Entry" clauses of the Public Health Act and obtain a Magistrates Warrant to enter certain premises in the district. The occupant of the house was found to be living in shocking conditions and in need of care and attention and was eventually moved to a Home for the Aged by the action of the Medical Officer of Health.

In conclusion, I must offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year. I could not have wished for more assistance and co-operation from the Medical Officer of Health, The Clerk, The Surveyor, The Treasurer and their staffs or for better support from my colleagues in the Public Health Department. To all these people, I say a very sincere thank you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALAN RENSHAW

Senior Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
SHAW.

June, 1955.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

### (A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department is the responsible authority for the provision of the water supply for the great majority of the premises in the district. The numerous complaints of "dirty" water which gave concern to the Department and the Committee in the later months of 1963, continued well into 1964. A deputation of Members and Officers was received by Officials of the Water Department to discuss the problem. Both technical and practical difficulties were given as the reasons for the trouble but no definite assurance of an early cure was received. Some time later, the mains in the Grains Road area, from which the greater number of complaints had come, were de-scaled and this produced some improvement at the properties in the vicinity but the position was not fully resolved. Towards the end of the year, however, only isolated reports were being received though one or two addresses were appearing regularly. In each instance the complaints were passed to the water undertakers for their attention.

As in previous years, the supply was improved to a number of blocks of houses where a common service pipe had become "furred up", but it is often difficult to get owners of houses nearest to the main and receiving a satisfactory supply, to agree to share the cost of work in improving the supply to houses a few doors away.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the raw water and the water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers. Five samples, including some samples of the "dirty" water were submitted by the Public Health Department during the year for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Private Supply. Eighty houses and farms rely on private supplies from wells and springs. These are mainly in outlying parts of the district where extensions to the Corporation mains is impracticable and uneconomic. Six samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory.

#### 2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying parts, where it is impracticable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is satisfactorily sewered and the sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The New Hey Works is capable of taking the whole of the sewage from the part of the district which it serves. The necessary technical investigations continued for the linking of the Low Crompton Works and the Royton Urban District Council's works for which linking tentative agreement had previously been reached.

All the new development in the district during 1964 was connected to the Council's sewerage system.

The unsatisfactory system of nightsoil collection of a tank on an open vehicle, which had to be resorted to during the previous year, was superseded by a much more hygienic method early in 1964. This service is one which has been carried out for a number of years in conjunction with the Milnrow U.D.C. and the latest improvement was obtained with the co-operation of that Council and its Officers. The Milnrow U.D.C. purchased a small cesspool emptying machine required to be towed by a land-rover type of vehicle and operated from a power take-off unit. Agreement was reached for the land-rover attached to the Crompton Sewage Works to be used for this purpose on the basis of exchange hire for the work in both districts. This has resulted in a return to a satisfactory method of collection at no increase in cost, apart from capital expenditure, to either authority and is another example of the smaller authorities co-operating to operate plant and services to mutual advantage.

### 3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey Rivers Board (now the Mersey and Weaver River Authority) is the controlling authority for the streams in the district.

Although primarily the concern of another Department and Committee, mention must be made under this heading of the severe flooding which occurred in the Buckstones Road area, which made both local and national headlines and the night of 30th/31st May, 1964, a "night to remember" for the residents in that area. Over a period of four hours, 3.75 inches of rain fell on to the moorland above. The streams and overflows were unable to cope with the water and debris which came roaring down the valley leaving behind many thousand pounds worth of damage. A number of families were rendered homeless, some temporarily, some permanently and the Public Health Department assisted in the arrangements for the housing of these people. There was a recurrence, but to a much lesser degree, on 12th December, 1964, again after very heavy rainfall.

### 4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. The improved standard of refuse collection, following the adoption of the Incentive Bonus Scheme in 1963, was largely continued throughout 1964. The regular seven-day collection was pretty well maintained though difficulties arose during and after the Annual holidays and at other periods through breakdown of vehicles or absence of men for varying reasons.

The continued expansion of the district and the changing composition of refuse with its vast increase in bulk are already raising problems which are likely to become more acute. During 1964 it became impossible to absorb the increased number of bins to be emptied into the two main rounds without disrupting the frequencies of collections. Small amounts of time

lost were not easily made up and towards the end of the year, it became necessary to operate the third vehicle on one extra day per week. It was apparent that in 1965 a new vehicle would be required and that it would also be necessary to keep the old side loader vehicle as a spare.

Though an additional full-time round with a further new vehicle and an extra crew cannot yet be justified, if the standard of the service is to be maintained, this may well have to be considered in the reasonably near future.

There was a substantial increase during the year in the number of requests for special collections mainly to remove articles of unwanted furniture, which, it appeared, could no longer be disposed of to second-hand dealers etc. Charges are made when large amounts are involved and for refuse other than household refuse and, whilst these requests place an additional strain on the transport and labour available, it is far better that these articles should be so collected rather than dumped on some vacant site.

(b) Refuse Disposal. Controlled tipping at the Thornham Road Tip continued to be the means of refuse disposal in the district. The pumping away of the accumulation of water which commenced in the latter part of the previous year was quickly completed and the affected area was successfully tipped up without a recurrence, thus saving an appreciable area of tipping space which at one time it was feared might be lost to the Council.

Two nuisances resulted from the operation of the tip. During the early part of the year, particularly at weekends, there were frequent tip fires these being started by children who seemed to take great delight in watching, from a distance, the activities of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade whose assistance it was necessary to obtain on a number of occasions. Extra precautions were taken and eventually the novelty wore off, but not before having caused considerable nuisance from smoke to residents in the area, made unnecessary work for the Fire Brigade and the Health Department staff and employees and risked great expense to the Council if a fire had penetrated deeply into the tip. The other nuisance was again from the dispersal of waste paper into the surrounding area at times of high winds. Complaints, however, were few as the people in the vicinity have generally appreciated the difficulties of control in such an exposed position and all the paper was picked up as soon as practicable after the winds subsided.

1,886 loads of refuse were tipped during the year and the Council continued to share the use of the mechanical shovel with Milnrow Urban District Council for control of the tip, an arrangement which again worked well throughout the year.

(c) Salvage. In 1964, there was again a fall in the income from the sale of baled waste paper, due entirely to the frequent transfer of labour from salvage baling to refuse collection.

At the time of writing, local authorities are being encouraged to produce more salvage but, so far as Crompton is concerned, to achieve this would involve the spending of a considerable sum of money. It would be necessary to dispense with the present out-dated hand-baler in favour of a power press, additional labour would have to be employed and new accommodation for baling and storage would probably have to be found. Viewed on present market conditions alone, this might possibly be justified, but it is closely linked with the future policy of refuse disposal which is under consideration by your Officers and is to be the subject of a report to the Committee during the financial year 1965/66.

(d) Dustbins. Under the Council's dustbin replacement scheme 188 bins were supplied. In addition, 200 bins were sold for use at new properties or as second bins at existing properties. The number of requests for a second dustbin soared during the year and, whilst this is not encouraged because of obvious collection difficulties if it became standard practice, it must be appreciated that at houses in Smoke Control Areas and those with central heating, storage problems can arise even with a weekly collection.

## 5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

## 6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There are no licensed manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer.

## 7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There were no conversions of waste water closets during the year, the number of closets remaining in the district being eight. Of this figure, one is at a house which will be affected by the major road scheme in 1965/66 and five are attached to houses which were included in the Council's Clearance Programme for action expected to be taken in 1964 but which had to be postponed. Efforts were continued in respect of the other two cases which are at houses where special circumstances existed.

The number of pail closets in the district was reduced to 52. This total should continue to fall annually as houses which will become unfit are demolished and others are improved by the provision of small sewage schemes.

In 1964, 78 drains and 2 water closets were cleared by the Department's workman free of charge. This is a service of immense value which is widely appreciated by both owners and occupiers but many people fail to realise that this is not a statutory duty and some are inclined to become truculent on the occasions when immediate attention cannot be given.

## 8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

(a) Industrial. The improvements obtained over the past two or three years in the reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources were maintained during 1964. These improvements were very noticeable. It was no longer necessary to set out for the sole purpose of making routine smoke observations. To stand for a long period in some convenient but inconspicuous place armed with book, pencil, watch and Ringleman Chart has become something of a waste of time and snap observations are now made when carrying out other work if it appears that any emission is suspect or that an offence might be imminent. Ten such observations were made during the year but in no instance was there a contravention of the Regulations. Twelve visits were also made to boiler plant and three visits in respect of dust and grit nuisances.

During the year complaints were received of nuisance from "fumes" discharged from the sodium disposal plant at a local works. After preliminary investigations, assistance was sought from H.M. District Alkali Inspector, who was able to study the problem more fully and make recommendations to the firm concerned. The firm readily co-operated in carrying out these recommendations and adaptations to the plant resulted in an abatement of the nuisance.

(b) Domestic. The policy of the Council in respect of smoke control, adopted in late 1963, remained unaltered throughout the year. There was, therefore, very little activity in this field and nothing of importance to report except that the policy made the job of enforcement in the two established areas virtually impossible. A number of residents took the opportunity to return to the burning of coal and it will now be doubly difficult to re-educate these people in the successful burning of smokeless fuels.

### (c) Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide continued to be operated in 1964 as part of the Council's membership of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Table 14 shows the results obtained in graph form.

## 9) RODENT CONTROL.

The details regarding the treatment for infestations of rats and mice are given in Table 15. Two sewer treatments using fluoracetamide were carried out but, towards the end of the year, the number of complaints of rats rose rather sharply. Having regard to the localities from which a number of these complaints came, it seemed to indicate that some of the new sewers were becoming infested and that a test bait of the whole of the district would be required before the first sewer treatment of 1965 was planned.

## 10) DISINFESTATIONS.

In 1964, 4 council houses and 27 private houses were treated by the Council's operator for insect infestations. As in previous years the main trouble was from cockroaches though in one or two other cases infestations of more uncommon insects were dealt with after receiving the assistance and advice of the Entomology Department of the Manchester Museum.

## 11) DISINFECTION.

Advice on current disinfection was given on visiting cases of notified infectious diseases and free disinfectant was issued as required.

## 12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the main plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 60,000 gallons, supplied from the main supply of Oldham Corporation. A continuous system of filtration, chlorination and aeration changes the water every four hours and the Baths Manager takes daily samples to check the free chlorine content and the alkalinity of the water.

During the year your inspectors took 13 samples of the water from the baths. The samples were taken at differing times and without pre-arrangement and all were reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

## 13) FACTORIES.

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year totalled 96 and the number of inspections undertaken during the year was 45. At two premises, defects in relation to sanitary accommodation were found and, after informal action, were remedied.

Tables 12 and 13 give details of the type of factories and the work done during 1964.

## 14) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

Section 49 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, required that employers in the above classes of premises to whom the Act applied, must register with the appropriate authority by the 31st July, 1964. In spite of the wide publicity given both nationally and locally to this requirement, in order to obtain 100% registration from those employers who were required to register with this authority, it was necessary to remind over 50% after the passing of the requisite date and this involved a total of 72 special visits. Table 16 gives the details of the classes of premises registered and the number which received a general inspection under the Act during the year.

15) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Twenty-five visits were made during the year in respect of four complaints of noise nuisances. As all the complaints were concerned with nuisances at night it was necessary to make the bulk of these visits out of normal working hours and usually quite late at night. The main difficulty was that there could be no guarantee of the noise occurring or of being at such a level as to be a nuisance when a particular visit was made and this resulted in many wasted journeys. In two cases, abatement of the noise was effected and in the other two instances, a reduction in the noise level was obtained.

16) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Two premises were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act and both were operated satisfactorily during the year. Assistance was obtained in assessing their suitability for registration from the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. and the recommendations of the Society were incorporated by the Council into the conditions attached to the licences.

17) SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

5,454 inspections were carried out during the year, involving visits to 2,211 premises. Table 9 details the visits made.

18) COMPLAINTS.

789 official complaints were made to the Department during 1964, and in addition, many others were received by your inspectors in the course of their duties. All complaints were investigated and action taken where appropriate.

19) DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

406 defects and nuisances were discovered and 330 remedied during the year. This involved the service of 59 informal and 8 statutory notices, though in some cases a verbal request obtained the desired effect. Again, the system was used of obtaining signatures to order forms particularly where more than one owner was concerned and this, once more, proved to be a successful method of obtaining speedy attention to some matters.

20) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary in any instance during the year to take legal proceedings.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS.

346 houses were inspected for defects in 1964, entailing a total of 893 inspections.

2) REPAIRS.

As a result of the above inspections, 55 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. 52 houses were made fit by the owners as a result of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts and a further 8 houses following the service of Statutory Notices.

3) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Thirteen houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense. In addition, the Council accepted an undertaking from the owner of two unfit houses that, if the tenants were re-housed in Council accommodation, the houses would be demolished. Ten houses were demolished during the year and three houses were closed. The Council re-housed 25 persons from 11 families from houses which had been declared unfit.

The rate of clearance over the past two years has not kept pace with the Council's programme. It is desirable that the rate should be accelerated and this should now be possible following the decisions with regard to the building of Council houses, taken by the Housing Committee in the early part of 1965.

4) OVERCROWDING.

At the end of the year, there were seven cases of overcrowding on the Council's Housing list, all being in need of extra bedroom accommodation.

Regular visits were maintained throughout the year to the houses in the district occupied by Pakistanis. The possibility of legal overcrowding in these houses remains a difficult problem but, whilst suspicions were often aroused, at no time was it possible to obtain definite proof.

5) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year showed an increase on the figure at the end of 1963, 262 as against 238. Of the 262 applicants, 121 were for one bedroom, 94 for two bedroom, 46 for three bedroom and 1 for four bedroom accommodation.

6) ERCTION OF NEW HOUSES.

No new dwellings were erected by the Council in 1964, the total of post-war Council dwellings remaining at 528.

Private development of the district continued and, during the year, 262 new dwellings were erected, bringing the total of privately built post-war dwellings to 1,327.

7) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Engineer and Surveyor kindly provided the information given under this heading.

The Council received 87 applications for standard grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964. All the applications were for improvement to the full standard, all were approved by the Council and the work was completed in 68 cases. Four applications were received for discretionary grants under the Housing Act, 1949 and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. Three applications were approved by the Council and in one case the work was completed.

8) RENT ACT, 1957.

As in 1963, there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair nor for the cancellation of Certificates previously granted.

9) COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The one house in the district registered under this title was maintained in a generally satisfactory condition. Structurally, a number of repairs and alterations were needed but it was felt to be unfair to request either the owner or occupier to undertake these when the life of the property was known to be limited. At no time during the year did the number of lodgers reach the permitted number of 22.

(c) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

The number of routine inspections of food premises in the district was slightly less in 1964, than in the previous year. The standards of hygiene generally were reasonably high but many instances were found where the first consideration of the shopkeeper was the sale of an article rather than the conditions under which it was displayed. Glass cases are still used for wrapped foods whilst open foods are presented on the counter where, obviously, they are more likely to catch the eye of the customer but are also open to all kinds of contamination. Much work has been done in this field in the past but, without regular routine inspections, one feels that standards might easily lapse.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspection. The three private slaughterhouses in the district were operated satisfactorily throughout the year, meeting the requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained but the lack of legislation governing the hours of slaughter meant that again the bulk of the work was carried out at weekends and, therefore, an inspector was on duty on each Sunday of the year and also on some Statutory Holidays. The implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations did not present any difficulty due very largely to the co-operation received from all the butchers concerned and the good relations which your inspectors enjoy with them.

Table 19 gives the statistics in relation to meat inspection. The number of animals slaughtered was less than in 1963. The standard of the animals continued to be high and none was found to be affected by tuberculosis. There was only one whole carcase condemned and that was of a pig which because of its condition had to be slaughtered in emergency. Parasitic conditions, which usually render an organ unmarketable rather than unfit, were responsible for the greater part of the total amount of meat condemned.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods.

The amount of other foods condemned during the year was 198 lbs. Of this total 100 lbs. was frozen foods, condemnation being necessary after an overnight breakdown in the refrigerated cabinet at a local shop.

One hundred and thirty five special visits were made in attempts to trace tins of cooked meats bearing particular code numbers and

originating from certain factories in South America, these tins being associated with the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. Three tins were found in the district and were returned to the wholesalers in accordance with the instructions contained in Ministry of Health circulars. At this time, other quantities of corned beef were condemned having come from tins which had been opened by shopkeepers but which could not be given away let alone sold.

### 3) MILK SUPPLY.

All the milk sold in the district is designated and the main supervisory responsibility for the supply rests between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Lancashire County Health Authority.

Fifty-seven samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Department during the year. These were concerned with the results obtained from bulk samples of milk taken from two Crompton producers by the Food and Drugs Inspectors of the Oldham County Borough and the Lancashire County Council respectively, which indicated the possibility of the presence of Brucellosis in the herds, a disease of cattle which can cause Undulant Fever in persons consuming the raw milk.

In the first instance, the results of the individual samples taken from each cow in the herd showed only the presence of anti-bodies to the disease in the milk, probably as a result of vaccination of the cows, but in the second instance, the results showed five cows in the herd to be secreting milk infected with the organism. Arrangements were made with the farmer for the milk from these infected cows to be submitted for heat treatment until the cows, not having responded to treatment, were eventually sold for slaughter.

### 4) ICE-CREAM.

There was only one premises registered for manufacture and this was for soft ice-cream. Regular inspections were made of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and also of vehicles operating in the district. Two samples of ice-cream were taken and both were placed in Grade I.

### 5) FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING.

Crompton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details given in Table 21.

TABLE 1

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1964	1963	1962	1959	1954
Population		13,970	13,610	13,130	12,690	12,580
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	274 20.6	263 20.3	241 19.1	178 14.6	158 13.2
Stillbirths	No. Rate	6 21.4	5 18.7	4 16.3	2 11.1	4 25.0
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	280	268	245	180	162
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	17 6.2	12 4.6	10 4.1	3 1.7	4 2.5
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	8 29.2	9 34.2	3 12.4	4 22.5	11 70
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	6 21.9	7 26.6	Nil Nil	4 22.5	7 44
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	1 3.57	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	1 6.17
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	200 15.5	198 15.7	183 15.0	172 14.6	160 12.6

TABLE 2  
CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1964 Total	1963 Total	1962 Total	1959 Total	1954 Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasms -							
Stomach	3	5	8	2	3	7	6
Lung & Bronchus	4	1	5	4	6	4	1
Breast	-	5	5	1	9	2	4
Uterus	-	2	2	-	2	1	1
Other Sites	4	6	10	24	18	6	13
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diabetes	-	2	2	-	-	2	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	11	18	29	25	18	30	25
Coronary Disease, Angina	18	9	27	26	29	23	15
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	2	2	7	-
Other Heart Disease	10	23	33	31	27	25	30
Other Circulatory Disease	5	8	13	17	13	8	5
Influenza	-	-	-	2	3	13	2
Pneumonia	5	2	7	3	11	7	4
Bronchitis	7	2	9	19	9	8	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5	1	3	3	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4	3	2	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	2	2	1	-	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1	-	2	-	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	2	-	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	12	25	24	20	11	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1	2	-	3	1
All Other Accidents	1	3	4	3	3	3	4
Suicide	-	3	3	3	1	2	5
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
 Totals ... ...	88	112	200	198	183	172	160

TABLE 3

## DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1964			1963 Total	1962 Total	1959 Total	1954 Total
	M	F	Total				
Under 1	5	3	8	9	3	4	11
1 - 4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20 - 34	-	1	1	1	1	2	4
35 - 44	2	4	6	10	2	3	7
45 - 64	26	14	40	43	47	43	42
65 and over	55	90	145	132	129	119	95
Total ....	88	112	200	198	183	172	160

TABLE 4  
INFANT MORTALITY - 1964

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Congenital Malformation	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Causes	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total ... ...	5	1	-	1	1	8

TABLE 5  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	1964	1963	1962	1959	1954
Atelectasis	-	1	-	1	3
Congenital Malformation	1	1	-	2	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2	2	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	-	2	-	2
Prematurity	1	4	-	-	2
Other Causes	3	1	1	-	2
Total ... ...	8	9	3	4	11

TABLE 6

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1964

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									65 and over
		0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	16	-	1	5	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	309	13	109	81	101	2	2	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	33	4	7	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	48	2	13	6	12	4	3	8	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals ...	416	19	131	105	133	7	6	11	-	-	4

TABLE 7  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1964	1963	1962	1959	1954
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	16	3	3	34	23
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	309	176	139	116	139
Whooping Cough	33	-	2	1	50
Pneumonia	2	2	-	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	-	-	-	2	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	48	9	26	4	1
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	1	-	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	1	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	3	8	4	12	3
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	1	1	2
Totals ... ...	416	200	177	172	222

TABLE 8

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1964

AGE	NEW CASES						DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	3			1		2				

TABLE 9  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES  
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -</u>	
Public Health Acts	720
Housing Acts	173
<u>Other Housing Act Visits -</u>	
Housing Survey	96
Overcrowding	7
<u>Other Public Health Act Visits -</u>	
Drain inspections and tests	411
Conversion of sanitary accommodation	1
Water Courses	6
Water Supply	74
Insect Infestations	78
Dirty houses	14
Animal nuisances	1
Accumulations	28
Flooding etc.	66
Offensive odours	23
Piggeries	11
Moveable dwellings	8
Common lodging house	5
Miscellaneous	251
Interviews with owners and contractors	230
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	88
Air raid shelters	14
Noise Nuisances	25
Farms	5
<u>Animal Boarding Establishments Act</u>	
<u>Litter Act</u>	4
<u>National Assistance Act</u>	3
<u>Pet Animals Act</u>	1
<u>2</u>	
<u>Factories Acts -</u>	
Factories with mechanical power	39
Factories without mechanical power	1
<u>Offices and Shops Act -</u>	
Special visits re registration	72
General inspections	12
Shops - Health provisions	25
Carried forward ...	
	2,494

Carried forward ...

2,494

TABLE 9 Cont'd

	Brought forward	...	2,494
<u>Food Premises -</u>			
General grocers		77	
Greengrocers		57	
Butchers and cooked meats		58	
Meat product manufacturers		3	
Bakehouses		19	
Confectioners shops		35	
Fried fish shops		23	
Sweet shops		21	
Licensed premises		2	
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars		15	
Canteens and school kitchens		3	
Mobile Snack Bars		15	
Market food stalls		236	
Ice cream - sale		22	
Ice cream - vehicles		18	
Milk distributors		7	
Slaughterhouses		244	
Special visits re Corned Beef stocks		135	
Other food inspections		19	
<u>Sampling -</u>		27	
<u>Atmospheric Pollution -</u>			
Smoke observations		10	
Grit and dust nuisances		3	
Visits to boiler plant		12	
Houses - Smoke Control		183	
<u>Rodent Control -</u>			
Dwellinghouses		118	
Other premises		39	
Tips, streams, etc.		5	
Sewers		86	
<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal -</u>			
Depot		91	
Tips		431	
General		854	
<u>Market -</u>		85	
Miscellaneous		15	
		<u>5,462</u>	
Nuisances or defects discovered	...	...	406
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	330
Preliminary notices served	...	...	59
Statutory notices served	...	...	8

## TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIEDNature of Defects

Roofs, gutters, downspouts, etc.	17
External walls, pointing, etc.	4
Windows and frames	12
Doors and frames	1
Floors	4
Internal walls and ceilings	15
Drains cleansed or repaired	86
Yard paving and gates	10
Closet accommodation	20
Accumulations	1
Burst water pipes, etc.	7
Coalplaces	1
Defective dustbins (replacement by local authority)	188 *

\* In addition 200 bins were provided for new houses.

Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations

Cleanliness and re-decoration	2
Notice - 'Wash Your Hands'	1
Provision of wash hand basins	1
Sinks, etc.	2
Protection of food	1

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TABLE 11

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	5,517
Houses without through ventilation	52
Houses back-to-back	21
Pail closets	52
Water closets	5,846
Waste water closets	8
Ashbins	6,320
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	11

TABLE 12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 96 premises which come under this designation

Aircraft Components	1
Bakers	12
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	3
Cotton spinning (working)	16
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	2
Joiners and builders	8
Machinists	2
Motor repair garages	4
Printers	2
Rope and twine works	1
Skip and packing case makers	3
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Light engineering	8
Vehicle builders	2
Slaughterhouses	3
Waste Paper Balers	1
Dodgem Cars	1
Boat Builders	1
Others	23
	—
	<u>96</u>

TABLE 13  
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	5	1	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	79	39	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	12	5	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

OUT WORK - PART II  
SECTIONS 113 AND 114

TABLE 14

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION  
GAH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE  
L.I.D SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1964

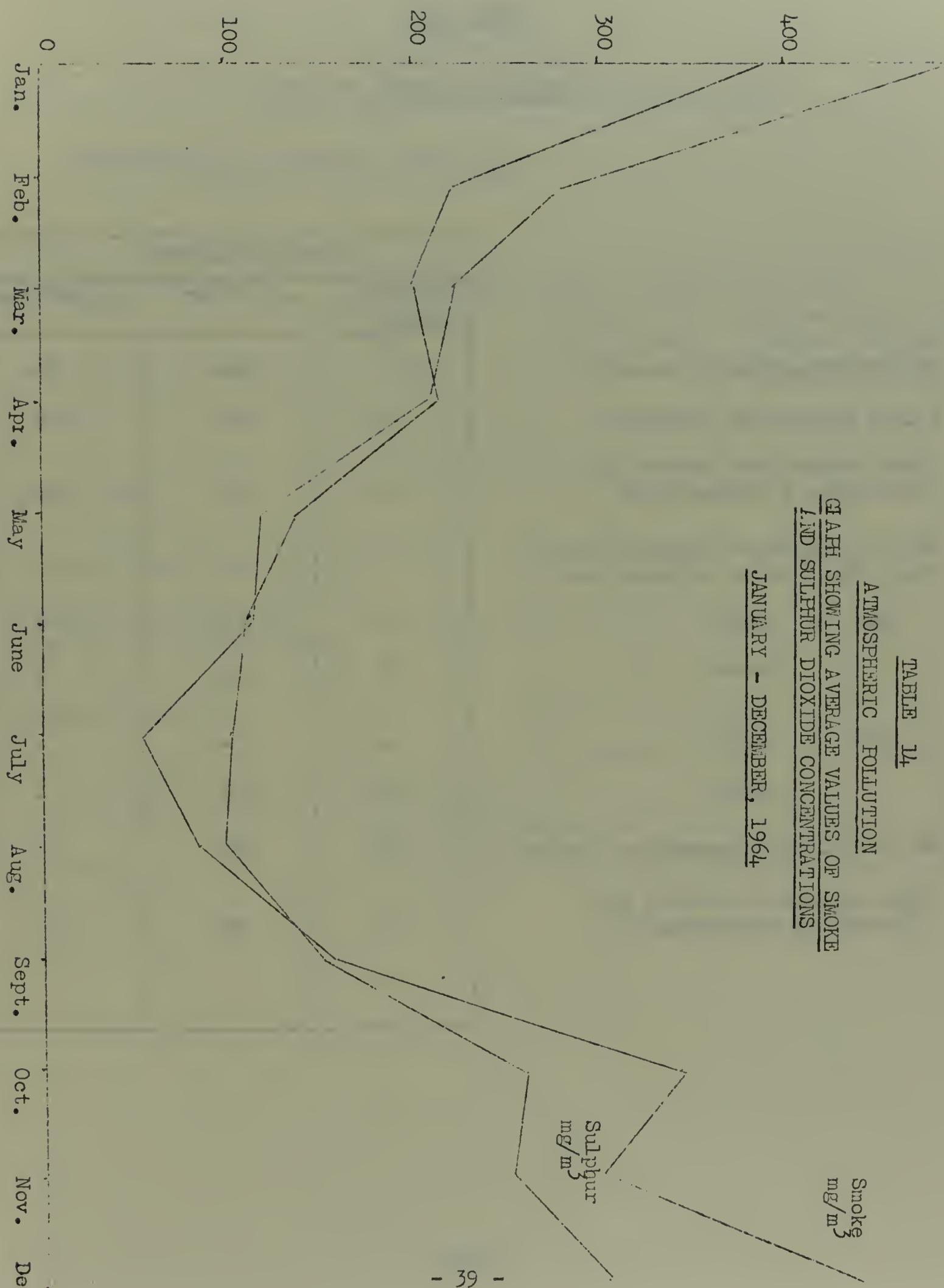


TABLE 15

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Dwelling houses	All Other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	5,517	545	50
No. of properties inspected	61	22	5
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	154	58	12
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	-	2	-
minor	43	12	5
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	17	8	-
No. of infested properties treated	60	22	5
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	73	29	5

TABLE 16

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS -

Class of Premises	No. of premises reg. during the year.	No. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during year.
Offices	12	12	5
Retail Shops	65	65	7
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	15	15	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals     ...	93	93	12

TABLE 17  
HOUSING STATISTICS

<u>Number of new houses erected during the year:-</u>	262
1. By the local authority	-
2. By other bodies or persons	262
<u>With State assistance under the Housing Acts</u>	
1. By the local authority	-
2. By other bodies or persons	-
<u>Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</u>	
1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	346
Number of inspections made for the purpose	893
2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	
Number found during the year	44
Number at end of year	263
3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	55
<u>Clearance areas:-</u>	
1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year	
Unfit houses	-
Other houses	-
2. Number of persons displaced	-

TABLE 17 Cont'd

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17)

Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
10	19
-	-
3	6

Repairs during the year:-

	<u>No. of houses</u>
Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under Housing or Public Health Acts	52
Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - houses in which defects were remedied:	
By owners	5
By local authority in default of owners	-

TABLE 17 Cont'd  
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

		No. of dwelling houses or buildings affected.
Action during year:-		
a) Submitted by private individual to local authority	4	
b) Approved by local authority	3	
c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	
d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	
e) Work completed	1	
f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964

		No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Action during year:-		
a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	87	
b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	-	
c) Total applications approved by local authority	87	
d) Work completed	68	

TABLE 18  
FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confectioners	16
Fish salesmen	1
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops (Butchers, tripe etc.)	15
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and provision dealers	54
Sweets and soft drinks	19
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	42
Total ... ...	<u>172</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section  
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Sweets and soft drinks	8	10
Confectioners & Bakehouses	8	19
Grocers and provision dealers	24	35
Butchers	<u>12</u>	<u>32</u>
	<u>52</u>	<u>96</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered  
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council  
(General Powers) Act 1951

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	5	5
Meat salesmen	2	3
Confectioners	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

TABLE 19  
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	565	54	1	-	4
Number inspected	565	54	1	-	4
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	75	7	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	13.27	12.96	-	-	50
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned ... ... 5 cwts. 27 lbs.

TABLE 20  
OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>NATURE OF FOOD</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
	<u>LBS.</u>
Tinned Meats	82
Tinned Fruit	10
Tinned Vegetables	4
Frozen Vegetables	43
Frozen Meat	29
Frozen Fish	17
Frozen Pastry and Cakes	9
Frozen Fruit	2
Curled Butter	2
Total	198

TABLE 21  
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955  
Samples obtained for Analysis

71 Milk	1 Fish, canned
1 Custard powder	1 Ground rice
1 Coffee	1 Shredded suet
3 Vegetables, dried	2 Margarine
1 Lard	1 Orange drink, concentrated
1 Corn oil	1 Cooking fat
2 Meat, canned	1 Tomato ketchup
1 Honey	1 Semolina
1 Sweets	1 Bicarbonate of soda B.P.
1 Sugar	1 Tapioca
1 Table jelly	1 Fruit, dried (sultanas)
1 Fruit, dried (prunes)	1 Ethimine lozenges
1 Gravy browning	1 Christmas pudding
1 Multivite Pellets	1 Fruit, dried
1 Mincemeat	1 Pickled onions
1 Tea	1 Fruit, canned
1 Jam	1 Tomato juice, canned

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Informal milk	Fat 2.9%, deficient 3.3% fat.	Farmer notified
1 Informal milk	Fat 2.9%, deficient 3.3% fat	Farmer notified
1 Gravy browning	Bottle not labelled with the words "Food Colour" as required by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957	Manufacturer communicated with
1 Informal milk	Fat 2.55%, deficient 15% fat	Farmer notified





